

WHEN THE
S. O. S. SIGNAL
is sent out to a ship in distress,
it is useless unless the message
is received by an expert wireless
operator. And so it is when
your eyes signal their distress
from weakness or strain. You
are unable to read the signs un-
less you go to an expert optician.
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
36, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The China Mail

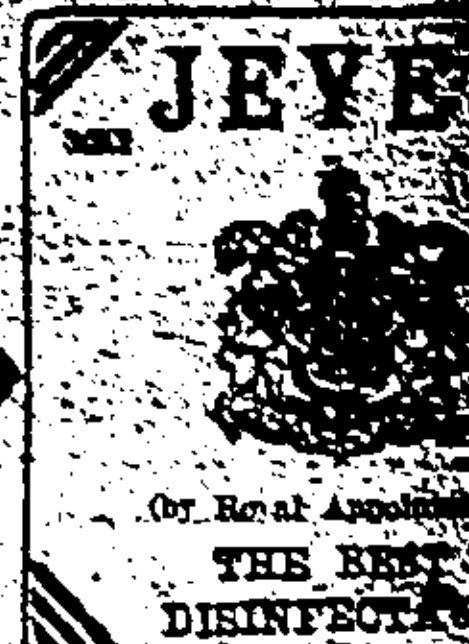
ESTABLISHED 1846

July 21, 1920, Temperature 78.

Rainfall 0.47 inch.

Humidity 92.

July 21, 1919, Temperature 54.



No. 18,008

三拜禮

統一廿月七年二九一九一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1920.

日六初月六申庚次歲年九國民華中

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DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.
TEL. No. 636.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AMRITSAR AGAIN.

LORDS DISCUSS GENERAL DYER'S CONDUCT.

LONDON, July 20.
There was a large attendance of members and Peers in the House of Lords when Lord Finlay brought up a motion deploring the conduct of General Dyer's case, as unjust to him and establishing a precedent dangerous to the preservation of order in the face of rebellion. Lord Amrithsar, contending that General Dyer was justified in firing on the crowd at Amritsar without warning, owing to the defiant attitude of the assemblage and the widespread insurrectionary movement in the neighbourhood. He declared that General Dyer was condemned without a trial on a misconception regarding a soldier's duty.

Lord Sinha, replying, feared that the dangerous feud which had arisen from events in the Punjab would not end unless both parties dropped the question. He denied that General Dyer's action saved the Punjab. Even if that were so he hoped their Lordships would not endorse the doctrine that the end justified the means. He concluded with an appeal to his fellow-countrymen to dissociate themselves from the passive resistance movement or any similar pernicious movement started by Gandhi called non-co-operation, which could only lead to disastrous results. The more reasonable sections of Indians, who were by far the largest majority, had already dissociated themselves from it.

SERIOUS RIOTING AT CORK.

ARMOURD CAR FIRES ON THE CROWD.

THREE KILLED AND SIX INJURED.

LONDON, July 19.
A serious riot occurred at Cork on Sunday night. A crowd of ex-soldiers, infuriated by the bayoneting of a comrade who had not answered the challenge, attacked the uniformed soldiers. An armoured car fired on the crowd. It is reported that three people were killed and six seriously injured. Sinn Fein volunteers rescued the isolated soldiers.

BOLSHEIES ADVANCE ON ARMENIANS.

PARIS, July 19.
A message from Teheran says that following the refusal of the Armenian Government to obey the ultimatum of the Moscow Government the eleventh Bolshevik army is advancing. It has occupied Karabagh and is continuing its march on Zangemour.

MANNIX IN NEW YORK.

"IRISH SOIL NOT BRITISH."

New York, July 19.
Archbishop Mannix, of Melbourne, accompanied by De Valera, had an enthusiastic welcome at a crowded civic reception at Madison Square Garden. The Archbishop's address was punctuated by applause, especially when referring to the suggestion that he would not be permitted to land on British soil. He said that he did not intend to land on British soil, but on the soil of the Irish Republic.

New York, July 20.
Archbishop Mannix received the freedom of the city. He declared that while America did not need Australia the latter might need America.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 19.
Surrey beat Leicester by ten wickets; and Warwick beat Gloucester by six wickets.

GERMAN PRINCE COMMITS SUICIDE.

BERLIN, July 18.
Prince Joachim of Prussia, the ex-Kaiser's youngest son has committed suicide at Potsdam.

PRINCE ARRIVES AT HOBART.

TREMENDOUS WELCOME BY CROWDS.

HOBART, July 19.
The Prince of Wales has arrived. He was given a tremendous welcome by a large crowd in the gaily decorated streets.

THE AMERICA CUP.

New York, July 19.
After conference with his advisers Sir Thomas Lipton has decided to supersede Captain Burton, the "Shamrock's" skipper. It is expected that Captain Nicholson or Colonel Nells, the yachting expert, will replace Capt. Burton.

SANDYHOOK, July 19.
It has now been settled that Captain Burton will again sail the "Shamrock" for the next race.

THE RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

WHAT THE BRITISH PUBLIC WILL HAVE TO PAY.

LONDON, July 19.
It is officially stated that the expenditure on the Russian operations from November 11, 1918, to March 31, 1920 was £55,973,000 whereas £21,244,000 was on the British forces and £24,525,000 for assistance to Russians.

PACIFYING ASIA MINOR.

LONDON, July 20.
The Daily Telegraph understands that Ramsay is anxious to participate in the task of pacifying Asia Minor, and is ready to place a considerable force at the disposal of the Anglo-Greek command in the Levant.

THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 3/82
Today's opening rate 3/82

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
SINN FEIN OUTRAGE.

LONDON, July 18th.
The Munster Police Commissioner, Colonel Smyth, has been assassinated in the County Club at Cork. Fourteen armed men forced their way into the club and fired on the Commissioner, who fell riddled with bullets and died almost immediately. There is unusual military activity in Cork, and some arrests have been made. An ex-soldier who became friendly with the military has been killed. A constable at 11 o'clock at night walked into the Club. Some guards the door and others proceeded to the smoking room, where Colonel Smyth, who was a Victoria Cross holder, was talking to two other gentlemen. The raiders fired several shots. Colonel Smyth, who rose staggered, and tried to run again, was shot and fell dead. The County Inspector, Mr. Craig, was wounded in the leg. The raiders then disappeared. Colonel Smyth's name was prominently mentioned in the House of Commons last week owing to the speech which he was alleged to have made to the police at Liscarrow (1. Listowel), ordering the men not to be afraid to shoot effectively. He had just returned from London where he had given the Irish Office an explanation of the affair.

FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ALLAHABAD, July 17th.
A message from Bagdad states that operations on the Lower Euphrates are continuing. A brigade, under Brigadier General Cunningham, has been concentrated in the Diwairah area and communication has been restored between Basrah and Samawa by means of armoured trains which co-operated with the defence vessels and troops at Samawa. The defence vessels recently sharply engaged the Arabs. There is considerable efferescence in the Shatrah district, but elsewhere all is quiet.

FARM LABOURER'S FORTUNE.

NEW YORK, July 18th.
The hamlet of Boylston in Massachusetts has experienced a great sensation by the discovery that a local farm labourer David Cant is one of the heirs to a million dollar estate in Dundee for whom lawyers have searched for years. Cant is leaving Boylston to claim his inheritance.

GOVERNOR COX.

WASHINGTON, July 18th.
After conferring an hour with Governor Cox the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, President Wilson stated that he had found that they were absolutely in accord regarding the League of Nations. Mr. Cox will have the support absolutely of the united party in championship of the honour of the United States and to secure the peace of the world. After the conference with President Wilson, Governor Cox declared that, if elected, he will endeavour with all his strength to give what President Wilson promised to those sacrificed in the war. He and President Wilson agreed in regard to the meaning and sufficiency of the Democratic platform and the duty of the Democratic Party in the face of the threatened bad faith to the world in the name of America.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

BOSTON, July 18th.
Over a hundred leading athletes, mostly College "stars," have been finally chosen to represent the United States in the Olympic Games at Antwerp, including Meredith the winner of the 800-metre race run at Stockholm in 1912.

END OF THE WAR.

LONDON, July 18th.
An Order in Council states, in order to remove misapprehension, that the date of the termination of war with Germany was January 10th last, but the termination of the war as a whole will be when the last of the peace treaties is signed and ratified.

SUICIDE OF GERMAN PRINCE.

BERLIN, July 18th.
Prince Joachim who was suffering from great mental depression has shot himself.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE.

NEW YORK, July 18th.
The gross earnings of the international mercantile marine last year was \$67,500,000, as compared with \$34,500,000 in 1918. The profits in 1919 were \$17,625,000, as compared with \$13,000,000 in the year previous. The surplus was \$30,125,000.

JAPANESE PROPOSE TO OCCUPY RAILWAY.

PEKING, July 17.
Fighting has occurred at Kwanhsun. The wounded are arriving in Peking. The city is quiet, but telegraphic and railway communication with Tientsin is interrupted. Mediators despatched to reconcile the opponents have returned, having proved unsuccessful in their efforts to mediate. It is reported from Tientsin that the Japanese were anxious to occupy the railway to prevent the transport of troops, but the other commanders failed to agree.

MALEY RESULTS.

LONDON, July 19.
Lieut. F. D. Evans, Malay Scouts, won the N. R. A. Badge and 2nd in the King's Prize competition at Bala.

BUSINESS NOTICES



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B. V. D.

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NAINSOOK CUT FULL AND FREE
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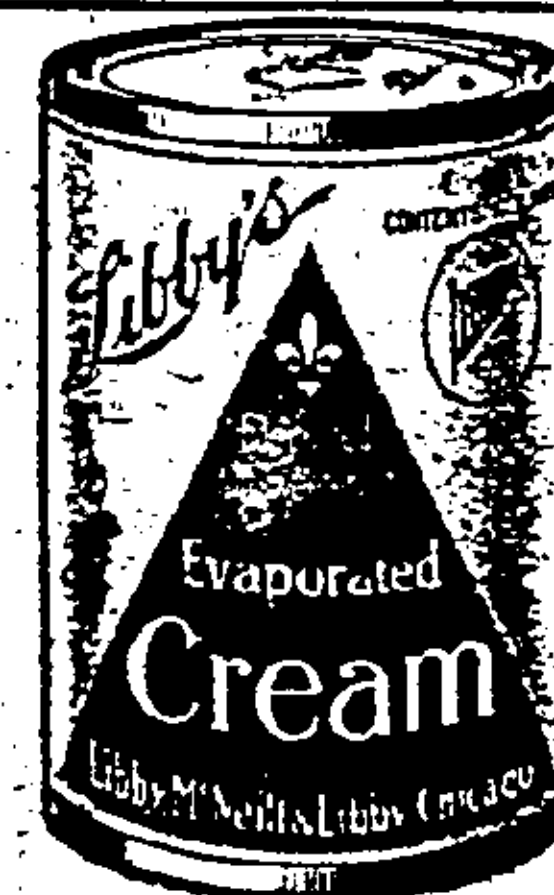
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SAFES"Prevention is better
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received a new consignment of
Milner's Safes.LAMMERT BROS.,
Duddell Street.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility of
Mr. HERBERT WILLIAM
LOOKER, in our Firm ceased on the
30th June 1920.DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARSTON.
Hongkong, July 1, 1920.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY removed our
Office to the top floor of Nos.
250 & 252, Des Voeux Road Central.
(Messrs. KWONG SANG HONG'S MAIN
PREMISES).MOW FUNG & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 19, 1920.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
our Salesman KWOK TAI
CHUN is no longer connected with
our firm from to-day. Henceforth
all business dealings will be attended
to by our Manager, Mr. CHAN SHU
KAI dated 17th day of July, 1920.
KIEM TIANG HAN (行昌號)
Sugar and General Merchants
126, Wing Lok Street, West,
Hongkong.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

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Of All Chemists. Made in London.THE CLEANING OF
SUMMER FROCKSis an important matter and
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and Costumes so that they
keep clean longer than
when treated by ordinary
methods.Our processes are thorough and
reliable. Our facilities and re-
sources enable us to carry out all
work quickly and our charges are
really reasonable. Write for Price
List and See!The Diamond Dyeing and
Drying Company.

Agent

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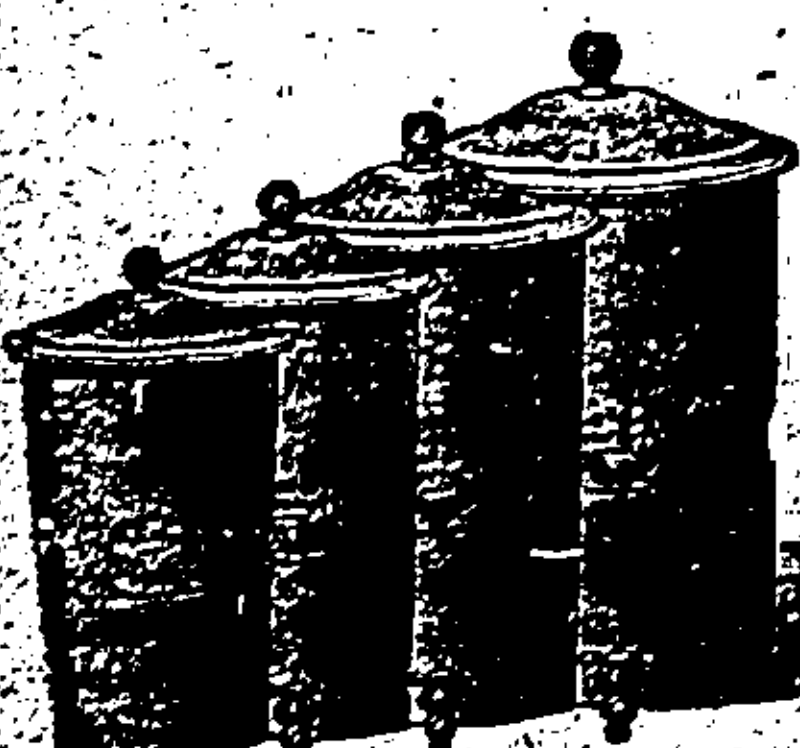
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INTIMATIONS.

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AILMENTS.When there are diseases prevalent in
the season, it is the most dangerous to
Infants and so Great Care must be
taken in feeding them with proper
food otherwise they would give their
Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid
the trouble is to feed them with LAC-
TOGEN which resembles human milk.
It is easily digested and promotes
healthy appetite. It keeps the Infants
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Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
TO
ORDER**OHERRY & CO.,
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Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
**THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3**

ASAHI BEER

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MITSUBISHI BUREAU, KANESAKI.

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AND
CIGARETTES

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"CAPSTAN"
Mixture

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Bristol and London.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

THE HOME RULE
FOOLERY.

Sir Edward Carson the other day solemnly rebuked the Liberal and Labour members who were absenting themselves from the discussion of the Home Rule Bill in Committee. It really does not lie in Sir Edward Carson's mouth to rebuke anybody for anything arising out of the present Irish situation. He, before every one else, is responsible for that situation and all its consequences. To him, before every one else, it is due that the Home Rule Bill has not the remotest chance of acceptance by the people to whom it is offered as a concession of their requirements. The only person to whom the Bill is a concession is Sir Edward Carson, and even he evinces little gratitude for it. To ask Parliament to pass a measure of this nature in the present circumstances is asking it to join with the Government in playing the fool. If all who do not feel attached to the Government in one way or another decline such an invitation, they are not only within their rights, but within their duty. Sir Edward Carson professes to consider that the foundations of Parliamentary government are sapped by such contumacy. It seems to me that the interests of Parliamentary government are better served by discountenancing the participation of Parliament in an unseemly farce.

If anybody feels any doubt about this I would refer him to the words of the First Lord of the Admiralty, who, to keep up the spirit of the performance, has been happily selected to take charge of the Bill. "If," said Mr. Long, "the only use made of this Bill be to set up a Republic, or a Government which is unworthy of the name of Government, and which uses its power merely for tyranny, then this Bill will be suspended." No one can reasonably expect that any other use will be made of the Bill than to set up a Republic, since the greater part of Ireland which is assigned in the Bill to the Southern Parliament has already elected all its members for that purpose. The electors are not likely to stultify themselves by revoking their mandate as soon as the opportunity is presented of carrying it into effect. In pointing this out a few weeks ago in *Truth*, I asked whether in the event of an Irish Government declaring itself an independent Republic the present Government proposed to acquiesce or to suppress it by force. Mr. Long now tells us that in the event of the Southern Parliament doing the only thing it is likely to do the British Government would suspend the Home Rule Act—in other words, restore the present pleasing situation. In the name of common sense, what is the use of passing an elaborate Bill with this prospect before it? How can members of Parliament with any respect for themselves or for the dignity of their House submit to such an insult

HARBIN BOMB OUTRAGE.

WALTHY RUSSIAN
ATTACKED.

Another bomb outrage is reported from Harbin. On June 29 at noon Mr. Katchenelson, a rich Russian, was reading a book in the study of his room in the new city, when three ruffians threw two bombs at him from outside. The window through which the bombs were thrown as well as the furniture and utensils in the room were wrecked while the Russian received severe injuries. The culprits fled in a motor car. Chinese policemen fired after the retreating car, but the shots did not take effect. The incident has given rise to another crop of wild rumours and the citizens are panic-stricken. The city is now placed under strict police guard.

to their intelligence and such a frivolous waste of public time and labour?

While this burlesque of Parliamentary government is proceeding at Westminster every day brings its news of the progress of the war between the Government and the people who are expected to oblige the Government by working the Bill on the lines laid down for them. In the guerrilla operations which they have adopted the rebels appear to have very much the best of it. They seem to take an Irish kind of pleasure in demonstrating the futility of the apparatus of repression, as in their raid for arms in the very law courts of Dublin. The reply of the Government is to mobilise additional battalions of soldiers and make alarming demonstrations with battlefields and destroyers. What end do our own rulers, in their wisdom and determination, expect to arrive at by this road? Do they expect that the enemy will get tired and shut up? Is it supposed that the display of force will tend to rally the loyal minority against the terrorists? Does anybody think that any such results, if achieved, can last a day longer than the display of force which achieves them? The answer may be "yes" to all these questions, but all past experience proves it to be wrong. It may be possible to convert the rebellious section of Irishmen from the error of their ways to the extent of inducing them to become an autonomous unit of the British Empire. But there is no hope of even that much along the lines which our Government is at present following, and the longer these lines are followed the more difficult it will become to get on to any others.

Two new Launches are being built for the "WALLA WALLA" Boat. Phone No. 3512.

A NORTHCLIFFE STORY.

CECIL RHODES AND HIS BATH.

Mr. Isaac F. Marcosson, the American journalist who is said to have interviewed everybody of importance in Europe except Mr. Asquith, in his book, "Adventures in Interviewing," relates (authentically or otherwise) how Lord Northcliffe once secured an interview with Cecil Rhodes. "He went to the hotel where Rhodes lived, and made his way to his apartments. Quite by accident he wandered into the financier's bathroom. A strange sight met his gaze. Rhodes sat in his morning tub vainly trying to wash his back. Quick as a flash the interviewer said: 'You're wasting a lot of energy. I have a brush with a long handle that is the best back-washer in the world.' Rhodes was interested in this suggestion, and it opened the way to conversation. The net result was that these two dominating personalities became intimate friends."

NEGRO PARSON'S PRAYER.

Members of Congress delight to embellish their speeches with anecdotes. A Democrat was attacking the Republicans for their extravagance, and feared they were beyond the hope of redemption, although the prayers of one of his constituents, a negro parson, might have some effect. A celebrated revivalist came to address his flock, and before he began to speak the pastor said: "Brother Jones, before you begin this discourse, there are some powerful bad negroes in this here congregation, and I want to pray for you," which he did in this fashion: "O Lord, give Brother Jones the eye of the eagle, that he may see sin from afar. Glue his ear to the gospel telephone, and connect him with the central skid. Illuminate his brow with a brightness that will make the fires of hell look like a tallow candle. Nail his hands to the gospel plough, and blow his head in some lonesome valley where prayer is much wanted to be said, and anoint him all over with the kerosene oil of Thy salvation and set him afire."

TRY ONE AFTER DINNER.

If you are troubled with flatulence, a sense of oppression, indigestion, after eating, just take one Pinkettes after the principal meal daily for a few days and see how efficiently they remedy this condition. Pinkettes are a specific for constipation, disordered liver, biliousness, sick headaches, coated tongue, foul breath, pimples, and blotched skin. They are tiny but thorough, act as gently as nature. Obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, or at 50 cents the trial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 24 Beethoven Road, Shanghai.

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BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

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High Class English Jewellery.

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By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG-NODDLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup Stuffs REGULARLY you will have no complaints of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH. Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World. Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. Terms moderate, especially for Agents.

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European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
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J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
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-PUBLIC AUCTIONS-

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Four Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, 28th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 20th to WEDNESDAY, the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to
The General Managers.
Hongkong, July 13, 1920.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars and Fifty cents per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, 28th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 20th to WEDNESDAY, the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 13, 1920.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Dollar and seventy five cents per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, 28th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 20th to WEDNESDAY, the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to
The Hong Kong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.

General Agents for
The West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 13, 1920.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be PAYABLE on TUESDAY, August 10th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, August 3rd to TUESDAY, August 10th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 17, 1920.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irritations of the Urinary and Biliary Systems. It is the most powerful and most reliable remedy for all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, Nephritis, Pyelitis, and all other diseases of the Urinary and Biliary Systems. It is also a powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, and all other diseases of the Circulatory System. It is a French Remedy for all Irritations of the Urinary and Biliary Systems. It is the most powerful and most reliable remedy for all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, Nephritis, Pyelitis, and all other diseases of the Urinary and Biliary Systems. It is also a powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, and all other diseases of the Circulatory System.

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EUROPEAN ENGINEER, highly qualified (Diploma of Riga Polytechnic), with practical experience of Machine Building, Railway Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Electrical Engineering. Export Draughtsman, speaking four languages, first class references, seeks suitable position. Address offers to "B. J." care of this Paper.

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FOR SALE.—No. 1 Stewart Terrace, 87, The Peak. Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

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GLENSHIEL No. 141, The Peak, near Barker Road Tram Station. Apply to Linstead and Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

Peels Off Corns Between Toes
The Great Corn Loosener of the Age. Never Fails. Painless.



"Two Drops of Gelsol"—That's All! You can try the specially prepared, painless, easy way and use "Gelsol" it is easy for you with "Gelsol" to remove corns. It is a simple, direct, and safe method. "Gelsol" is a liquid—a wonderful painless formula—it has never been successfully imitated. It softens the corn and dries immediately. Instead of digging out the corn, you peel it out painlessly. There is no sticky plaster that does not remain in position, no salve that irritates or rubs on. You reach the corn easily with the little glass rod in the center of every "Gelsol" bottle. It does not hurt the true flesh. It is a blessing, never fails. Get it at the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, consider a trial at all chemists and stores. Write to E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
All joints are liquid brazed, that is, brazed by immersion in a bath of molten brass, thus ensuring a perfect joint instead of the dubious one by old-fashioned hand methods.
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High Quality Goods. At Moderate Prices.
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FURNITURE, BAMBOO BLINDS
MATTING OF ALL COLOURS.
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Also
LEATHER "UIT" CASES.
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FOOD BOLTERS.

The natural state of man is eucrasia, or the perfect working of all the bodily functions. This condition is rare among civilised people. Thoroughly normal digestion is practically impossible for a great mass of the population.

Most ailments arise from, or are associated with, imperfect digestion and assimilation of food. Dyspepsia is the primary source of much human misery, discomfort, and inefficiency. No sufferer from derangements of the digestive system is an optimist, and a self-poisoned body influences the brain and moral conduct.

Irritability, irascibility, gloominess, lethargy of the mind, and hopeless pessimism are the common handicaps of the dyspeptic. For centuries physicians have attempted to diminish this common malady, and enormous fortunes have been made by the inventors of popular remedies.

Indigestion is probably quite unknown among wild animals. It occurs among animals domesticated by man and no longer dependent entirely upon unerring instinct in the selection of food.

One of the phenomena of civilisation in mankind is the impairment of primitive instinct. A civilised child has no true instinctive discrimination in the choice of food. Unless checked and instructed, a young child will eat the most injurious substances.

A dyspeptic tendency is frequently induced in infancy by the improper quantity and quality of the diet. In childhood the common habit of "bolting" all kinds of food is usually left uncorrected. Nine persons out of ten are "bolters."

It has been reckoned that the average time allowed by busy people for the actual eating of an ordinary dinner is fifteen minutes. Neglect of proper mastication through the bad practice of hasty feeding is one of the commonest causes of indigestion.

Another factor of this disorder is neglect of the teeth in early and adult life. A third cause is the widespread ignorance of the barest rudiments of the physiology of digestion and a complete disregard of the first principles of the science of diet.

Dyspepsia of long standing is not curable by means of drugs. Some of the common medicines contain sedatives that tempo-ri-ly relieve the true source of the ailment—untouched. Over-eating and over-drinking, injudicious feeding, lack of rest, exercise and fresh air, defective teeth, and hurried meals are the causes and instigators of chronic indigestion.

People of the dyspeptic type assure the doctor that they cannot digest this or that food. They forget that the stomach, like every organ of the body, is capable of cultivation. Naturally, a large piece of cheese eaten after a good dinner will cause indigestion in many people. But if cheese is eaten as a staple part of the meal and in moderate amount, beginning with a small quantity even the dyspeptic stomach may be trained to digest it.—Daily Mail.

TRAVEL DE LUXE.

COMFORT AND CARDS ON
FUTURE FLYERS.

The aerial liners of the future will be models of comfort, speed and safety, according to Air Commodore Maitland, of R34 fame, who addressed the Royal Society of Arts on "The Commercial Future of Airships" recently.

Describing the accommodation which will be provided in the very near future the lecturer, who is the head of the airship section of the R.A.F., said passengers would sit facing each other with a table between them. They could arrange the tables and chairs for bridge as they felt inclined. Sleepers would be provided in the shape of bunks which fold down. "My experience up to date," said Commodore Maitland, "is that one sleeps uncommonly soundly in an airship. The whole of the passenger car will be heated by steam generated from the engine. It will not be necessary to restrict smoking any more than in a railway carriage."

155 PASSENGERS.

"A kitchen with at least as good accommodation as any railway restaurant car will be provided. The absence of vibration and noise and the almost complete absence of sea sickness are important considerations."

It is not generally realized that by fitting a different cabin the R34, the hero of the Atlantic flight, is capable of carrying 37 passengers, in addition to crew and petrol and a certain quantity of baggage and mails for a non-stop flight of 2,000 miles, while the R38, which has been sold to America, can carry 105 passengers in comfort on the same conditions.

The R.X., a giant airship now under consideration, having a length of 740 ft. and a capacity of 4,000,000 cu. ft. will be able to carry 155 passengers for a 2,000 mile voyage, or 70 passengers for 3,000 miles, at an average speed of 60 m.p.h.

COST COMPARATIVELY SMALL.
The cost of this is, comparatively speaking, extremely small. Captain Ackland recently stated that aeroplanes can be reasonably operated at the rate of 10s. 6d. per ton mile. An airship of the R38 type can be operated at a cost of only 2s. 9d. per ton mile, including depreciation, station charges, wages, running costs, etc. This means that the airship can compete with rail and steamship companies on the same fare basis while the airship can give a higher speed average and additional comfort.

Air-Commodore Maitland took the voyage to Egypt as an example. At present mails on passengers cannot do the journey under at least six days. The R38 would do the same journey in two days without a stop. First class passenger fare by rail and sea ranges from £25 to £50. By air passengers could be carried for £50, this fare giving a profit of 15 per cent. Similarly the journey to India could be done with one stop, and the time reduced from 14 to 4 1/2 days; the voyage to South Africa, with two stops, in six days instead of 19; and the voyage to Australia in 10 days, with three stops, instead of 25.

NEW FOKKER AEROPLANE.

WINGS TWO FEET THICK.

The latest aeroplane designed by Mr. Fokker, the famous Dutch builder, has been exhibited at the Schiphol Aerodrome, Amsterdam. Its inventor believes that it will revolutionise aeroplane construction, and greatly reduce both purchase price and costs of flying.

An outstanding feature of the new aeroplane is that it has no connecting wires or cables. The wings are supported by longitudinal "sleepers," which give them the necessary strength. They are consequently very thick—as much as 2ft. in the centre—and they are further strengthened by the use of triple wood instead of the customary aeroplane fabric.

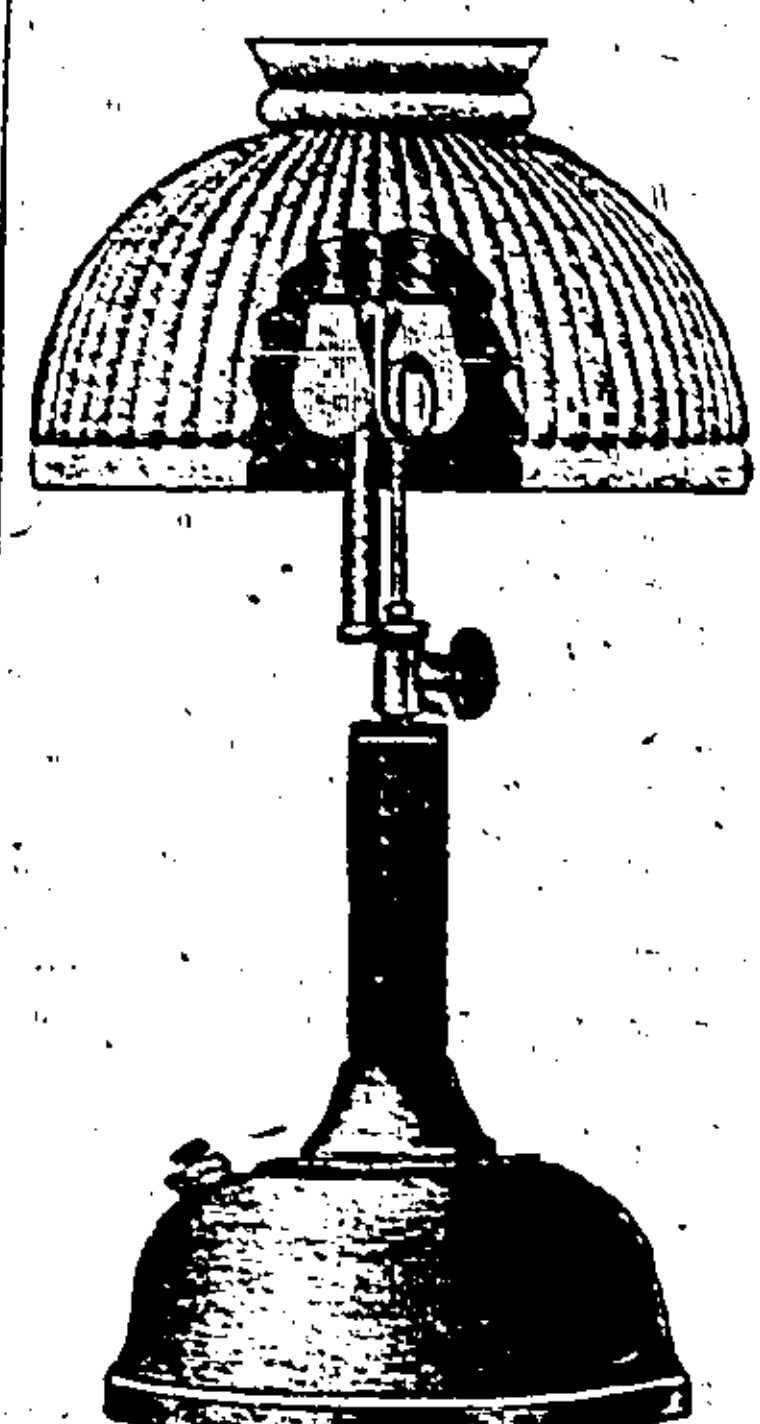
The machine is fitted with a single motor of 185 h.p., constructed by the Bavarian Motor Works, of Munich, but it is claimed that this is sufficient to give it a speed of 170 kilometres (106 miles) an hour.

The use of only one motor, of course, means a reduction in petrol consumption, weight, and cost of construction. The weight of the aeroplane is 1 ton 2 cwt. unloaded, and another three-quarters of a ton with a full load. There is a cabin with accommodation for four passengers, and in front of it are seats for the pilot and his assistant.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

When you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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55% Air 5% Gasoline
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OUR ADVICE WANTED.

BRITAIN THE CONSULTING-ROOM
FOR THE WORLD.

Britain is the consulting-room of the world. Not only are delegates here from many countries seeking information on the housing problem, but numerous international cases are being brought to London for diagnosis and cure.

Representatives of Japanese firms are in Britain seeking a solution for the problems of raising wages and the increased cost of living. France, Belgium, Italy, Austria, and even Germany, desires lessons in reconstruction, and they are taking them in London. The United States, which a year ago threatened to dominate the world's markets by the weight of financial advantage, is not only willing but also eager to gain commercial information from this country.

And London stands alone as the greatest of the world's pleasure cities. Film producers are fighting for sites, and musical and operatic stars more than ever regard London as the Mecca of their art.

SOURCES OF NEW WORDS.

New words are derived from all sorts of sources. To bluff, for example, which began life as a necessary technical term in poker, spread into general use in the United States, crossed the English channel and forced itself into French and Italian and German. Perhaps to pass the buck, having a similar origin, will in time attain to a similar world-wide acceptance. To spoof, a Britishism originating in the sporting circles of London, bids fair to be adopted in New York, although its attractiveness is as slight as its utility. Equally unnecessary is forelady, which is intended to be a more elegant appellation for a forewoman and which seems to presage a companion foregentleman—or would it be foregent? In another new word which we owe also to the busy marts of trade we can note again the ability of our language to supply itself easily with a term needed for immediate use. We have long been familiar with salesman and saleswoman—even, alas, with saleslady, and the latest member of the family to whom we have been introduced is salesperson, a name intended to apply to an employ of either sex.

These verbal novelties we have made out of our stock, so to speak; and at the same time we have kept on taking over terms from other tongues, in accord with our ancient custom, as a result of which the words of foreign origin in our everyday speech (so a historian of our language has asserted) "far outnumber those of old English origin." And upon these alien vocabularies we have worked our will in our own fashion. We have taken two Latin words, per centum, cut the second to get per cent, and then melted them together with an English termination to give us percentage. We have taken risqué and made it risky, and we are in the process of taking brusque and making it bruski; and this is as it should be, since a foreign word which keeps its foreign pronunciation or its foreign spelling is always a menace to the purity of English. The alien words we admit to citizenship in our language ought always to renounce their foreign allegiance. A term from another tongue is more easily made to feel itself at home in our vocabulary when its spelling does not call attention to its original outlandishness. So it was that cafeteria and sartorial, as names for special kinds of restaurant, slipped into general use without exciting general notice.

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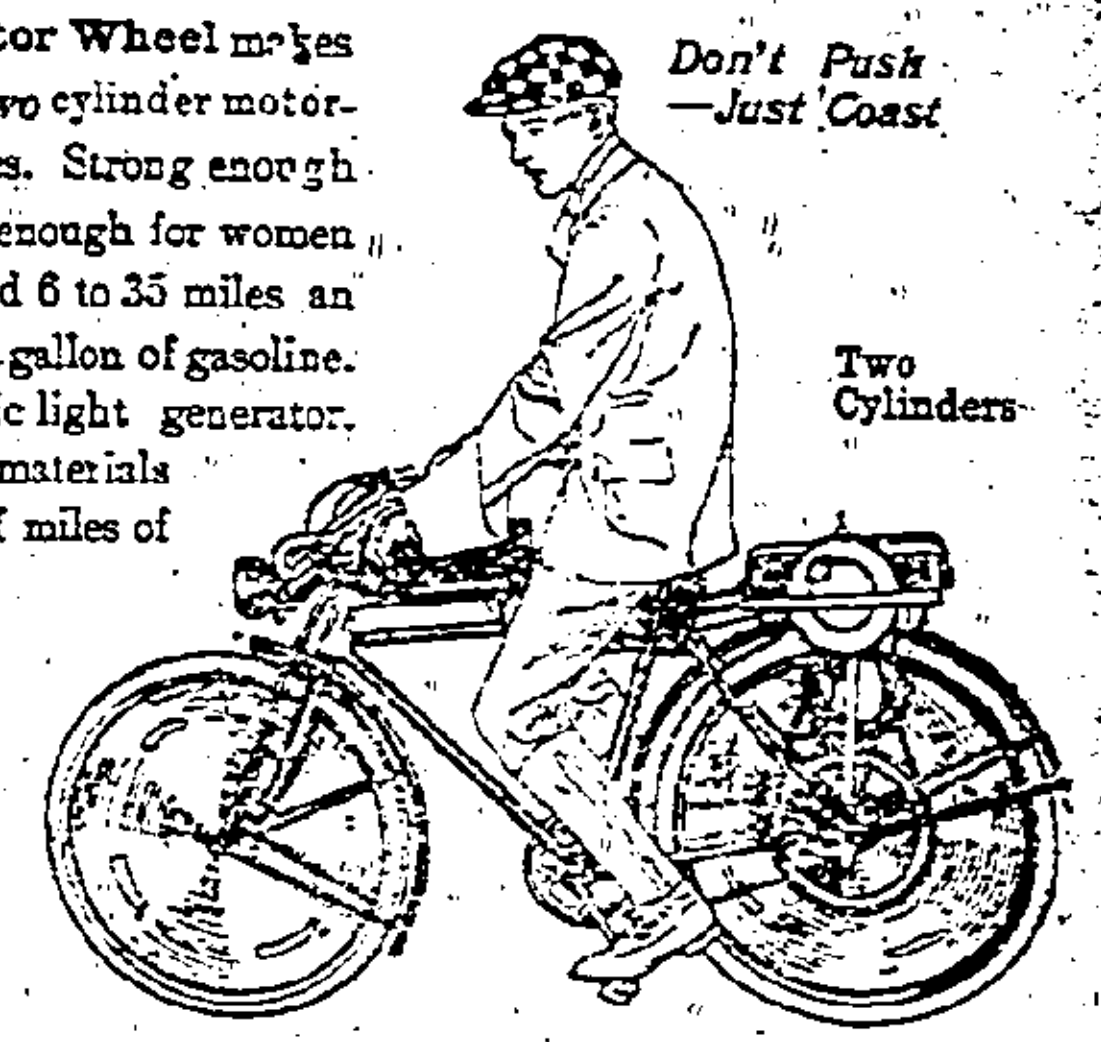
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Bicycle Riders

Now you can coast up hill

The Johnson Motor Wheel makes any bicycle into a two cylinder motor-cycle in 30 minutes. Strong enough for any man, light enough for women and children. Speed 6 to 35 miles an hour. 150 miles on a gallon of gasoline. Magneto and electric light generator. Built of the best materials to give thousands of miles of reliable service.



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WEST BUND, CANTON.

The highest building in Canton affording a panoramic bird's eye view of the whole city and suburbs.

Large and airy rooms, Elevators, Electric Lights and Fans installed. Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard room, Roof Garden, Cinematograph Theatre and every modern convenience provided.

Special monthly and family rates can be arranged on application to

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These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those who are accustomed to inhale.

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Is of great organic purity. Chemically its composition is identical with one of the best known natural springs in Europe.

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JUST RECEIVED.

ATTRACTIVE MODEL HATS and SEMI TRIMMED STRAWS.

DAINTY VOILE DRESSES.

LATEST STYLES

AND EFFECTS.

BIRTH.

SOUTHERTON.—At the French Hospital, on the 18th instant, to Mr. and Mrs. Southern, a daughter.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1920.

CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Great Britain in 1924, four years hence, will no longer be an island. The Channel Tunnel is expected to be open by then. Final agreement to begin work on it has been reached. The contractors are making ready. It was first proposed in Napoleon's time by a French engineer named Mathieu, but nothing was done. The idea was revived by a Belgian, de Gismont, many years later, and societies to encourage the scheme were organized on both sides. The Franco-Prussian war came along and put an end to the project. The Great War has apparently made possible what that war prevented, for there has been much less argument about it this time than there used to be. When in 1875 the French Tunnel Society revived the scheme, and erected the still surviving factory at Sangatte, south of Calais, besides taking innumerable soundings in order to select the best route, a tremendous hubbub arose. The preliminary digging on both sides of the Channel awakened the sluggish imagination of the mob, and invasion stories of the "Battle of Dorking" and "Englishman's Home" type went round. Dover was invaded by "disguised soldiers," and the outcry against the enterprise turned the Parliamentary Committee against it. Once more, circa 1906, the matter was mooted again, and the old arguments against it still had sufficient force and following to thwart it. Flying machines and submarines have made a difference. During the recent great war, many a man previously opposed to the tunnel idea wished the tunnel in existence. Beyond a number of negotiations naturally necessary for such a big work, there has been very little discussion, and the final stage of arrangements has been reached almost without the people knowing about it. Sir Francis Fox and Mr. Burtiniaux having got the signal "all clear,"

have published their plans. The tunnel will consist of two cylinders 32 miles long, at a depth of 50 feet. Electricity will furnish the power, ventilation, etc. As a sop to the timid, military guards are to be provided.

ADVERSARIA.

It appears that any KINEMA film which fails to hit the taste of the Hongkong censor is forbidden to be sent to Canton. This has happened to American-made pictures specially passed in San Francisco for use in China, and we quite expect that when the American Consul gets back to his office he will have something to say about it. If His Excellency the Governor wishes to be spared considerable correspondence relating to a delicate international issue, the best better summon his police cadets to the presence and warn them against taking too much upon themselves. They are misapprehending their powers and duties in this connection.

A whole bottle of DROGNDY. Burgundy for dinner. If the brain stenographer is not there, or he is affected by the potent wine. Count is lost. It is a big bottle. There would have to be a final chapter covering the recovery. Remorse. "Gloom." "The worn, the darkness, and the tomb." One does not, naturally, blame the host's wine. "Let us confess that the preliminary cocktail and the culminating cognac may have contributed to the uncomfortable effects. And let us resolve, if only for the sake of adversarial lovers, to be content with three glasses next time. Or four at most." A whole bottle was a mistake.

One does not realize a little what Fitzgerald did for Omar Khayyam until he reads a real translation, carefully literal, like that of E. A. Johnson, with its bold and lulling verse and endless repetitions of inconsiderable sentiments. Even as the artist takes a little color and makes a beautiful picture of it, so Fitzgerald took a little language, with an intricate and beautiful pattern, and condensed it into a crystalline poem about which colours

There is no need to criticize Johnson Pasha as a poet, so we refrain from offering examples of his latter lines. He gives 762 quatrains! Here is a sentiment ignored by Fitzgerald:

Woe worth the heart that lonely cannot dwell; Shame bears him company in earth and hell. Free hearts and fearless tread the path alone, Nor need the woes of life to others tell.

An excellent exercise for those who regard this form of verse as easy might be to render in it the book of Ecclesiastes, getting all the vital spirit of it in as Fitzgerald did the essence of Omar.

A gentleman named AMATEUR "Brass," writing in ECONOMICS, *The Times* of May 21, has hit upon an ingenious illustration to explain the high cost of living. Like most of these amateur economists, he backs up to a simpler state of Society, and asks us to regard the pound sterling as a spear. Let us imagine, he says, overlooking the sufficiently obvious fact that we are. The savage made a spear and exchanged it for a measure of corn. A savage war broke out, and many spears were manufactured, while less corn was grown. When that war was over, the savage came to buy corn, tendering spears in payment. He is informed that very little corn has been grown during the war period, but thousands of millions of weapons have been made. As a result of this he has to give quite a number of spears for the same amount of corn for which he gave only one weapon in pre-war days. The analogy is almost as perfect as an analogy can be, except that he omits to note that a vast number of imitation spears of brass have been made. Mr. Brass goes on to moralize that "if the working man would only realize it, his best plan is to try to increase the value of the pound (of the spear) by hard work and increased production." "To cheapen his own product, in effect. That is the worst of these amateur thinkers. They get so far like a monkey toward speech and then mental fatigue overcomes them, and they desist. Optimism is beyond their power. Let us assist Mr. Brass by showing him how his own advice applies to his own savage grower of corn. He grows corn to eat. His corn always has permanent value, since all men must eat, in peace or war. Spears, especially imitation spears, are little desired in peace time. The savage corn grower does not want them. Why should he work harder to produce more corn than he wants, for the benefit of the man looting about with a bundle of spears? Let the looter eat his spears, or till the ground with them and grow his own corn. If the working man (corn-growing savage) would only realize it, his best plan is to take life easily, growing just enough corn for himself, and to tell the spear-carrying looter to go to work and increase production. But that would be Bolshevism. Incidentally, note Mr. Brass's unconscious admission that the only real wealth is productive labour. Note also that the man with the spears cannot skewer the corn grower and help himself without killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, and either starving or going to work as a producer. The simple savage who grows the corn was always a bit of a sucker, and they bamboozled him by cunningly lying, helped, of course, by the "medical men" or "joss men" of the tribe. But it would require a whole book to explain those lies; and it would be a Bolshevik book.

STEAMERS COLLIDE.

HONGKONG VESSEL CONCERNED.

JARDINE BOAT SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

The Dutch steamer "Ban Foo Soon," which left Singapore on July 9, for Pontianak returned the following morning, reporting that at about 8 p.m. the previous day she came into collision off the Horsburgh Light-house, situated at the entrance to the Singapore Straits, with the Jardine steamer "Chak Sang," which was coming from Hongkong bound to Calcutta via Singapore and which arrived in Singapore herself on July 10. According to the report of the captain of the "Ban Foo Soon," which is a vessel of 220 tons, she was struck on the port side. As a result of the collision the "Ban Foo Soon" had two of her bows smashed as well as her davits, awnings, and other upper deck fittings. A survey is made, it is known, what other damage the vessel has sustained. The "Chak Sang," which is a vessel of over 1,000 tons, has it is believed, practically sustained no damage of a serious nature.

SPECIAL CABLE.

FLYING TO AUSTRALIA.

THUNDERSTORM ENCOUNTERED.

AVIATOR'S THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

[CHINA MAIL SPECIAL.]

SINGAPORE, July 20. Lieutenants Parer and McIntosh, who are flying to Australia, started for Java today. They encountered a very severe thunderstorm which they were unable to avoid. A hole was blown in the upper wing. Sometimes flying upside down, they returned to Singapore safely. They will start again tomorrow. Lieut. McIntosh said that it was the worst experience he had yet had.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. J. A. Russell has left Kuala Lumpur for China and is expected to be away for about a month.

For the theft of some flowers from the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, a Chinese was fined \$15.

Mr. E. J. B. Watson, Master Mariner, has been nominated as a person entitled to be examined for a licence as pilot in the Pilotage District of Singapore.

What next? Children should not be allowed to whistle, or even to manœuvre their nails, on the Sabbath, was the opinion expressed at a Congregational assembly at Ammanford, Carmarthenshire.

Shell and mine explosions in Northern France in the last few weeks have killed 20 people. The danger is becoming more and more acute as additional war zone territory is reclaimed and put under cultivation.

With her entire crew of ten hands, the Grimsby steam trawler "Uvularia" was blown to pieces in the North Sea by a mine picked up in her nets. The news was brought to Grimsby in May by Skipper Pearson, of the trawler "Tetrarch."

A Bangkok wire of July 9, says that Mr. Charles Grant, mining prospector, Singora, and well-known in Penang, was charged with threatening the British Consul-General and with trespass and damage to the legation. He was remanded.

Mr. J. D. Kemp, of Penang, met with a rather serious accident when lighting a lamp attached to a fan worked by hot air. The spirits flared up, enveloping his head in a mass of flame. He was very severely burned, especially about the face, but Dr. Bright, who was called in and directed his immediate removal to hospital, hopes to be able to save his eyesight.

In connection with the Prince of Wales' tour in India, which is to last for 3 and 4 months, the Government of India are nominating a number of accredited press representatives from England and India to travel with the Royal party. Railway and other facilities are to be provided and so far as Madras is concerned it is hoped to be able to provide facilities for representatives.

A clerk at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Gracechurch Street, London drew Allenby in the Calcutta Derby sweep. "I bought a full ticket two or three months ago," said this gentleman to an *Evening Standard* representative. "Have I had any offers for it? Well, I should rather think I have. I paid 23s. for the ticket, and I believe I have a good sporting chance of one of the prizes." He had, but unfortunately Allenby broke a blood vessel and had to be pulled up.

At the beginning of this month a 16-year-old Chinese clerk named Chia Ho Chan, employed in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Singapore, had the impudence to pocket the cheque of the Chief Police Officer, Mr. N. A. M. Griffin, which was presented at the bank by Mr. Griffin's peon, to be paid into the former's account. Owing to his age, the magistrate let the accused off rather lightly with six strokes of the rattan, accused's mother consenting to enter into a bond of \$100 to guarantee her son's good behaviour.

The Ipoh correspondent of the *Malayan Leader* writes: "I have on reliable information that the Railway authorities have raised the Station Hotel Rents. In Ipoh the rent was raised on the 1st of June from \$700 or \$800 per month to \$1,400 or \$1,500. As a result of this, the rate charged per day for the room was raised from \$2.75 to \$5.25. The rents have been raised in Kuala Lumpur and other places too, I am told. There seems to be absolutely no reason for this raising of rent of the only hotel for Europeans who come into town to a figure which forces the rate of rooms up exorbitantly. If the report is true it is a gross and scandalous case of Government profiteering."

"WALLA-WALLA" LAUNCHES. Phone No. 3516.

EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

WHAT HONGKONG SPENDS AND WHAT IT SHOULD SPEND.

The report on the Education Department of Hongkong for 1919-20 recently published, contains an interesting review of the work being done in this connection, but, although the estimates for 1920 indicate that the policy of the local Government is progressive, a little consideration will show that the Colony is far behind the times in the matter of education. In the olden days education was chiefly the care of the Churches and other religious bodies, aided by the gifts of pious benefactors, whose generosity is still in evidence in the old foundations of the Universities, Public Schools and Grammar Schools of the United Kingdom.

For the last fifty years, however, it has been considered to be the duty of the States to see that educational facilities are provided for the whole juvenile population of the United Kingdom, and to supplement the deficiencies of voluntary schools by State Aid, and by the provision of elementary schools at the cost of the taxpayer.

In Hongkong we are in a peculiar position: we acquired the Colony in order to provide a convenient and safe depot for the exchange of the commodities of the West for those of the East: an exchange which (if deleterious drugs be excepted) has manifestly resulted to the mutual advantage of both parties.

In the course of eighty years a large and polyglot population has been attracted to the Colony, and a large native community has been born under the British flag.

To justify our continued occupation of this former fragment of China it is surely our duty not only to provide protection from violence and injustice but also to make the Colony an example of all that is best in Western Civilisation.

After protection comes public health, and after public health, the education of the rising generation. The provision of nourishment for the mine and brain is surely as essential to the production of the perfect citizen as the security of the food supply and the distribution of wholesome water.

What is Hongkong doing for education? Here we have the dual system of voluntary and Government schools, but there is no system of education for the whole Colony. The voluntary schools cater for as many pupils as the generosity of their supporters coupled with the Government grant in aid can provide for. The Government schools supplement this provision.

But the supply is not equal to the actual demand, and falls very far short of the potential demand—that is the demand that would be created if education here were made universal and compulsory as it is at home. In Hongkong no parent is under any obligation to see that his or her child is educated.

CHILD POPULATION AND SCHOOL POPULATION.

The last Census was taken in 1911 and shows that there were then about 70,000 children of school age (5 to 15) in the Colony, of whom over half were boys.

No one can doubt that the juvenile population of the Colony has increased considerably since 1911, yet the Report of the Director of Education for 1919 shows that only 25,315 pupils attend school in the Colony.

The Report unfortunately does not give the ages of the pupils, nor does it give the exact numbers of the boys and girls respectively, but it is understood that in the higher class schools pupils attend until the age of 19.

It may safely be assumed that there are 100,000 boys and girls in the Colony between the ages of 5 and 19, of whom only about one quarter attend school.

But of course the bulk of the 25,000 school children are under 15. If the figure of 20,000 is accepted to represent the children between 5 and 15 at school, it appears that 2 out of 7 children of that age are being educated leaving 5 out of every 7 (that is 50,000 children) to swell the population of guttersnipes, vagabonds, thieves, sweated labourers, and servile maid servants!

It has already been stated that there is no legal obligation on parents to provide education; further than that there is no law in the Colony to prevent any child of any age from being employed in any occupation (except feather cleaning and rag picking), however injurious to the health or morals of the child.

In a letter to the Sanitary Board dated 15th August, 1919, the Colonial Secretary writes that "the Government is fully in sympathy with the suggestion that the employment of children for long hours daily, or their employment in any dangerous or unhealthy occupation should be prohibited, but it appears that the presence of children in factories and workshops is largely due to the fact that the parents, having no place for their safe custody, are obliged to take their children with them when they go to work." Further that "it seems expedient before passing legislation on the subject to make a commencement by providing much wider facilities for vocational education. One of the results would be that the children of the poorer classes would be kept

in school while their parents were at work. It is hoped to deal with this matter shortly."

The method of dealing with the matter adopted by the Government appears (from the 1920 Estimates) to be two grants of \$10,000 each towards Elementary Vernacular schools and schools provided by the Confucian Society.

\$20,000 for the education of 50,000 children is not a large sum, but it is a step in the right direction. The Census to be taken next year will give definite data on the subject from which a comprehensive policy can be framed on modern lines.

It has been argued that if children were not allowed to work they might starve, as their mothers cannot earn enough for them? Why? The only reason must be that the mother's labour is "sweated." There is no shortage of labour, and no reason why a "living wage" should not be paid to such mother, sufficient for herself and her child whilst the latter is at school.

EXPENDITURE IN HONGKONG.

The estimated population of the United Kingdom in 1913 was 46,000,000, the estimated normal revenue (excluding War Expenditure) is £806,000,000 of which £46,000,000 (approximately) is paid out of the General Revenue for education. Probably a similar sum is paid out of the Rates for the same purpose, making a total of about £2 per head of the population.

The population of Hongkong is probably considerably over 600,000; the normal amount of the Education Estimate for 1920 (deducting school fees) is \$372,348; or about 60 cents, say 2s. 3d. per head.

It is true that the Education Estimates do not include the cost of upkeep of buildings, which fall under a different vote; but it is improbable that such cost would have much effect upon the average.

Hongkong also contributes \$1,200 a year out of the Public Revenues to the City Hall Museum and Library, the only public Museum and Library in the Colony. Do not we get the Museum we deserve?

The \$21,000 per annum granted to the University is another paltry aid to education which hardly affects the average.

In addition to paying an income tax of 6s. in the £ (30 per cent.) the ratepayer in London pays a rate of 1s. 9d. in the £ (of his assessed rent) for education (8s. per cent.).

The Hongkong ratepayer pays 13 per cent. of his rent for police, roads, lighting, and water, etc.; only 3s. 7d. in the £ against Rates ranging in England from 6s. to 15s. in the £. Tobacco and liquor duties are proportionately light, and Excess Profits and Corporation Taxes non-existent. An increase of 2 per cent. only in the rates would produce \$320,000—enough to raise the expenditure on Education to \$700,000, or nearly double the estimate for 1920; the total would be equivalent to an Education Rate of 10d. in the £ of assessed rent, less than half the London Rate. The estimated revenue of Hongkong for 1920 is \$15,314,000; estimated net expenditure on education \$372,348, or less than 2½ per cent. of the revenue.

The figures quoted above show that in a normal year 5½ per cent. of the Imperial Revenue is spent on education in the United Kingdom, to which the ratepayers add another 5½, or a total of 11½ per cent.

From every point of view, therefore, Hongkong can spend more, and Hongkong should spend more on education.

PRESSING NEEDS. The supply of schools is unequal to the present demand. All the schools are full to overcrowding; 115 applicants were refused admission to the Sai Ingun School in one month in 1919. There are 50,000 children without school.

The charitably inclined of Hongkong (and the past has shown us that there are many such) need not wait to be taxed for the spread of education. Dozens of societies are always appealing for funds for their schools which are of all grades, for all races, and either sectarian or non-sectarian. Each donor can choose the school he (or she) favours most.

But two of the best schools in the Colony, where boys are not only instructed, but educated, special attention being given to the training of character, and the development of body as well as mind, are in urgent need of funds.

St. Paul's College requires \$50,000 to pay off the debt on its new hostel. The Diocesan Boys' School for Europeans, Eurasians and Chinese, has always had the highest reputation for a thoroughly good English education. It is housed in one of the oldest buildings in the Colony, cramped for space, indoors and out. The Government has offered to buy the old school site and buildings, and to grant a fine site of 17 acres on a hill overlooking Yau Ma Tei Station, provided the Committee can raise the funds for building.

There is an opportunity for some of our wealthy citizens. Let them put part at least of the amount they have saved by freedom from Income-tax and Excess Profits and low Rates during the last two years into this Building Fund as a sort of conscience money! The Estimates for 1921 will no doubt show a further expansion of the Government's progressive policy, and it is to be hoped that a vote will be included for a new building for the Saiyungun School, for many years half housed in a makeshift, yet earning the encomium of the Director

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MURDER CHARGE DISMISSED.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, the hearing was concluded of the case in which two ratten carriers were charged with murder.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Drummond for the accused, who pleaded not guilty.

In their evidence, the two accused alleged that the identification parade was conducted by a Chinese constable, and that the two chief witnesses, who identified them, were standing in such a position that they were not able to see where the two prisoners were placed in the line of 28 men paraded for identification. They said that they were placed first and second in the line.

Mr. Kemp recalled Inspector Willis, who denied in toto the statements made by the prisoners in regard to the identification parade. The parade, he said, was conducted wholly by himself, and the Chinese constable could not have carried out a prior parade because he took the prisoners to the scene himself. The prisoners were placed twelfth and sixteenth in the line of men placed in the row for identification.

Mr. Drummond said he rested his defence, on three points, lack of motive, weakness of identity and lack of identification. Counsel dwelt at some length on what he termed the doubtful evidence of identification by the two chief witnesses. He said that the evidence given on the identity question was such that no jury could connect the two prisoners with the crime they were accused of committing in broad daylight.

The Attorney-General, in the course of his closing speech, said that the prisoner's story of the identification parade was a pack of lies. Any Police Officer who was responsible for such a travesty of fairness would be instantly dismissed.

In his summing up, his Lordship said it was somewhat extraordinary that the two chief witnesses—on whose identification the case for the prosecution mainly rested—should have been able to pick out the prisoners without any difficulty at all at the identification parade. The attack on the deceased was obviously a surprise to everybody, and these two witnesses could not have gained more than a cursory look at the faces of the prisoners in the hurry of the moment.

The two chief witnesses were among 14 or 15 other Sanitary Board coolies similarly dressed. He had to remind the jury that the two chief witnesses did not know the prisoners and had never seen them before. In regard to the prisoner's story of the identification parade, his Lordship said he believed Inspector Willis, who was a senior officer of the Force and a man of long experience.

A verdict of "not guilty" was returned.

ROBBERY WITH MURDER. News of armed robbery with murder comes from Maikau, Sheung-tai district, in the New Territories. It appears that about midnight on July 17, the inmates of a farmer's house were awakened by the sound of the door being burst open. Before they could arm themselves, five men armed with revolvers, knives and other weapons entered the house. While two of the intruders held up the terrified inmates, the others carefully looted the place, stealing property to the value of \$398.50. Even cattle were not overlooked and were driven away towards the mountains. The robbers left little or nothing of any value behind them.

A *joki* who attempted to interfere as the robbers were making their escape, was immediately shot down. No further interference was offered and the robbers escaped with their booty unmolested.

Everything possible was done for the wounded man and when the Police arrived he was rushed to the Government Civil Hospital where he was operated upon and the bullet extracted. As a first he made good progress and was expected to recover, but he took a turn for the worse on Monday night, and died yesterday morning.

Although the Police have been scouring the mountains since the report of the robbery, no trace of the robbers has been found.

TYPHOON WARNING. The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory: 5:20 p.m. July 20. Typhoon near or over Ballantyne Channel. Direction unknown.

of Education, of being "excellent throughout," and producing considerable revenue from school fees.

F. B. L. BOWLEY.

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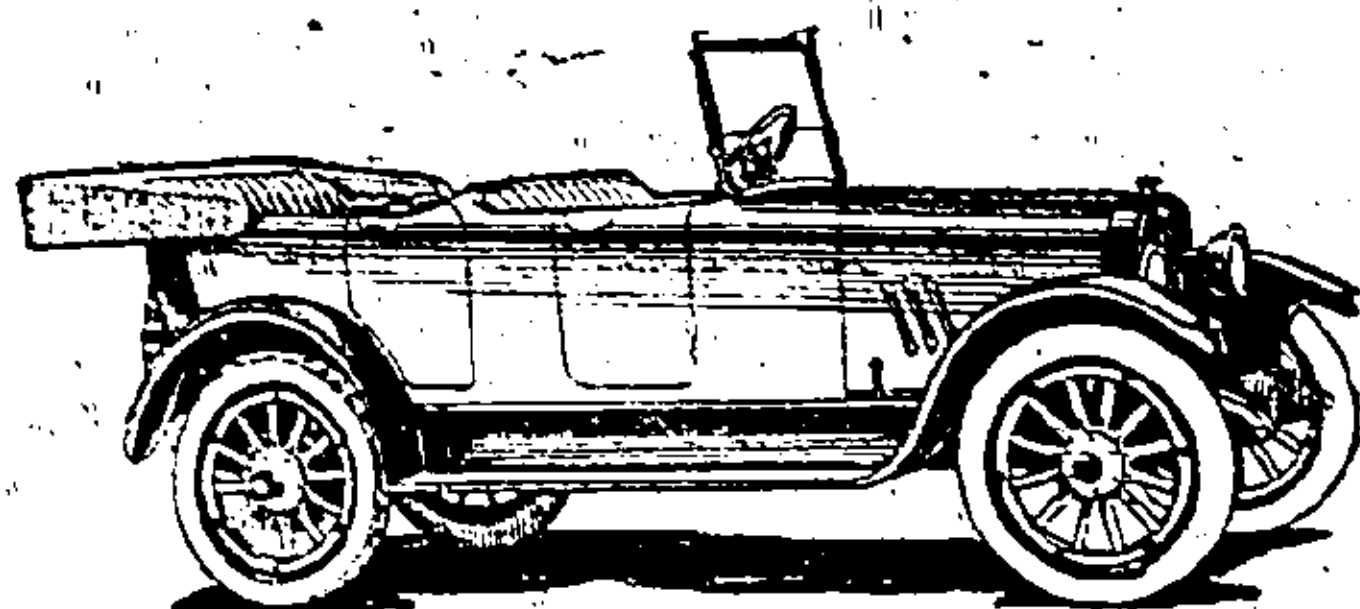
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SANITARY BOARD MEETING.

TYPHOID PREVENTION DISCUSSED.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday evening, presided over by Mr. G. R. Sayer, was marked by the introduction of several important subjects: there were also present at the meeting the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Col. Humphrys, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio, Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth, Mr. Chow Shou-san, Mr. S. W. Teo, Dr. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

Dr. W. V. M. Pearce was appointed as Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

OFFENSIVE TRADES LICENCES.

The following Sub-Committee was appointed to issue offensive trades licences. The President of the Board, the Director of Public Works, and Dr. W. V. M. Koch. The Chairman explained that by this means, they hoped to minimise the delay between the application for and the granting of a licence. The powers the Board now held would be delegated to the Sub-Committee, who if they were not unanimous on the question of granting a licence, would refer the same to the Board. The Committee would have no power to refuse a licence without referring to the Board.

TYPHOID FEVER IN HONGKONG.

Dr. Pearce, the Medical Officer of Health presented a memorandum on the prevalence of typhoid fever in Hongkong. In explanation of it he said that no one could feel safe from accidentally acquiring infection. Fortunately there was a new method whereby they could obtain some protection against it and that was by vaccination; and although the protection afforded was not absolutely sure, nevertheless it afforded a valuable protection, and this was shown in the recent great war when the majority of the troops were inoculated against typhoid with beneficial results. It was no doubt a difficult thing to introduce a practice of this sort for they had tried before in the plague outbreak, and after the staff of the department, some Chinese students and medical men had had themselves inoculated, no member of the public came forward. People thought that it was no use to have themselves inoculated as they did not either live in Chinese localities or walk down those streets. But in the case of typhoid it was different, inasmuch as they had Chinese servants in the houses and Chinese in their offices, and these might be carriers of infection. It was quite possible for food to be contaminated in the kitchen or at the table by carrier flies. There was no doubt whatever that a good number of cases which occurred in this Colony could be explained on no other ground but that of infection by carriers. If the public would take up the question of prophylactic, they might then approach the Government and get the Medical Department to prepare the vaccine. Places could be arranged and dates fixed for persons who wished to be inoculated. If this were done the cases would become very much less.

Dr. Koch, in supporting Dr. Pearce, said that cases had occurred in different parts of the city but it was difficult to trace the origin, and in several cases it was said to have been due to the eating of raw vegetables. He did not think that the manuring of the vegetables in the Colony was any different to that in any other part of the world, and as far as he was concerned that theory had exploded. There was no doubt that those cases occurred more from carriers than anything else. He thought it would be interesting if the Medical Officer of Health could give figures and percentages contrasting the conditions in the Colony with those in other places. Dr. Koch referred to the researches made by the late Dr. Hunter, at one time Government Bacteriologist, as to whether or no Chinese were immune from typhoid. He found that even babies, ten to twelve months old suffered from it. He thought they ought to urge the Government to allow the Government Bacteriologist to prepare the vaccine for use and that this should be supplied free. If they had a Bacteriological Department attached to the Board, as was the case in other countries, they could have done the work without all this trouble.

THE MEMORANDUM ON TYPHOID. The following was the memorandum—

I beg to submit for the consideration of the Sanitary Board the following memorandum on the prevalence of typhoid fever in this Colony. The table attached shows the number of cases of this disease notified each year from 1910 to 1919 inclusive. It will be seen that in none of these years has the incidence been great and in no instance has the disease assumed epidemic proportion. The infection may be acquired in various ways but all great epidemics of this disease are due to contamination of water supplies. Our good water supply has saved us in this Colony from severe epidemics of this disease. The army also has the advantage of obtaining milk from dairies so well managed that the chance of infection from consumption of contaminated milk is reduced to a minimum. I have never been able in any cases of typhoid fever to blame either the water or milk supply of the Colony. The eating of raw vegetables, e.g. salads and shell fish, may have been the source of infection in some cases. There is, however, a mode of infection which has been in the past overlooked by the general public. I refer to the contamination of food in houses by means of typhoid carriers. If any typhoid carrier be engaged in preparing food or handling it, he is liable to spread the disease. An instance of this has recently occurred. Five cases of typhoid fever have occurred under circumstances pointing to a common source of infection, and investigation has proved that a cook who prepared food for all these persons was a carrier. The existence of dry privies in close proximity to kitchens and pantries, offers opportunity for the contamination of food through flies if such privies are used by typhoid carriers. It used often to be said in Hongkong that Chinese were largely immune from typhoid. They may enjoy a higher degree of immunity than the foreigners here, but the appended table shows that a considerable number of cases of typhoid occur amongst the Chinese. The whole community cannot be examined for the purpose of finding who is and who is not a carrier, and so although a person may eschew salads and shell fish, boil all his drinking water and milk, he will not know that his neighbour or one of his household is not a carrier. There is a method whereby every one can obtain a good measure of protection, namely, by the use of anti-typhoid inoculation. The rationale of this inoculation is akin to that of vaccination against small-pox, although the protection afforded is not so great nor so enduring as in the latter case. There can be no doubt that the introduction of this preventive measure into the British Army saved countless lives during the recent war. The inconvenience is negligible and the protection afforded is good. If the public will evince a desire to use this method of protection, there can be no doubt that the Government will provide the necessary material. A list extracted from the Death Registers of the names of Europeans and Americans who have died from typhoid fever in Hongkong during the last ten years, shows that there were 31 such deaths. In 10 cases the infection was apparently acquired outside the Colony, while there were 21 cases of locally acquired infection. Similar lists for other nationalities could be given, but I think we must look to the European and American element of our population to set an example by availing themselves of protective inoculation.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA AMONG CATTLE.

Dr. Pearce, in moving that the Board order that 46 Australian cattle, imported by the Dairy Farm Co., be slaughtered, as they were found to be suffering from Pleuro-pneumonia, and that the sheds be disinfected and declared a segregated area, stated that he received a note from the veterinary surgeon, attached to the Dairy Farm, stating that on June 15 he had ordered the slaughter of two of the cattle as he found them to be suffering from some disease, having the characteristics of pleuro-pneumonia. Yesterday morning, two more cattle, suspected to be suffering from the same disease, were killed, and a post mortem examination revealed similar symptoms. The Board agreed to the recommendations.

IT WAS FURTHER ORDERED THAT NOTICES FOR USE AND THAT THIS SHOULD BE SUPPLIED FREE.

If they had a Bacteriological Department attached to the Board, as was the case in other countries, they could have done the work without all this trouble.

THE MEMORANDUM ON TYPHOID. The following was the memorandum—

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

IRISH POLICY UNCHANGED.

STILL TO RESTORE LAW AND ORDER AT ALL COSTS.

LONDON, July 19. In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government's Irish policy was unchanged, namely to restore law and order in Ireland by all means at their power and simultaneously to carry out the Government of Ireland Bill. The Government considered that in view of the powers under the Defence of the Realm Regulations a proclamation of martial law in Ireland could not provide a satisfactory method of dealing with the present situation but the Cabinet was considering whether additional powers could usefully be secured by new legislation. Mr. Bonar Law added that those best able to judge thought that we were getting the troubles better in hand. He did not think it reasonable to judge in the terms of the murders from one week to another.

INCREASED RAILWAY FARES.

TO START DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION NO AVOID.

LONDON, July 19. In the House of Commons, replying to questions as regard the forthcoming 33 1/3 per cent. increase in railway fares, the proposed imposition of which during the holiday season created great public indignation, Sir Eric Geddes made a lengthy defence of the increase chiefly, on the ground of the increased wages of the railwaymen and the higher cost of materials. Replying to a suggestion that the date of the operation of the increased fares should be postponed, Mr. Bonar Law said that postponement would mean a subsidy or that still higher fares must ultimately be charged. Cabinet had decided in spite of the hardship that the increase could not be postponed beyond August 5.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

NO NATIONALISATION.

LONDON, July 19. In the House of Commons replying to a question Mr. Bonar Law said it was the Government's policy to hand back the railways to the companies at the expiration of the present agreement. Mr. Bonar Law assented to the suggestion of Mr. Hodge that the policy was diametrically opposed to nationalisation.

INFAMOUS EVENTS.

MURDER OF GALLANT AND DISTINGUISHED OFFICER.

FEARLESS ACTION TO BE TAKEN.

In the House of Commons replying to questions with regard to the murder of Police Commissioner Smyth, Sir Hamar Greenwood denounced the murder of a very gallant and distinguished officer. He gave an assurance that every step was being taken to track down the murderers.

Mr. Palmer asked for an assurance that the Government would support General Macready in any action he might take, however fearless to put down these infamous events and that the Dyer incident would not be repeated in Ireland. Sir Hamar Greenwood said that General Macready and he were consulting almost daily. The Government had never refused any of General Macready's requests. He (Sir Hamar Greenwood) would continue to support every police or military officer who was endeavouring to carry out his duties in this most critical situation.

WOMEN JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

LONDON, July 20. The official list published of 240 women justices of the peace in different parts of the country includes a number of peeresses, wives of Bishops, wives of ex-ministers, Mrs. Mary Macarthur, Secretary of the Women's Trade Union League. Miss N. Adler, member of the London County Council and Madame Bramwell Booth, wife of the Salvation Army leader.

POLES RETREAT ON WHOLE FRONT.

LONDON, July 19. A Polish communique dated July 16 reads: We are retreating according to plan on the whole front, except in the Dubno sector where we re-occupied Dubno and totally defeated a Bolshevik division. On July 19, after bitter fighting, the enemy occupied Lida.

SYRIAN SITUATION.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO VIGOROUS CRITICISM.

SUPREME BRITISH INTEREST.

LONDON, July 20. In the House of Commons, moving an adjournment to discuss the "immediate danger to British interests arising out of the threatened hostilities in Syria" Captain W. Ormsby Gore vigorously criticised the Government. He declared that the supreme British interest in the Middle East, as elsewhere, was the restoration of peace, which alone would permit political freedom and economic prosperity. The French ultimatum would inevitably entail the employment of further British troops and money.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying, pointed out that France accepted the Syrian mandate at San Remo, Emir Feisal consenting. French troops had been massacred and other outrages had been committed. Interference on the part of the Commons would be equivalent to interference of the French Chamber in our action against the lawless Arabs in Mesopotamia. France had not violated her mandate in Syria. Britain meant to honour her promise to the Arabs, and France replying to our questions, declared that she had no intention of a permanent military occupation after the mandate had been accepted and order had been restored. That was our own policy in Mesopotamia. Lord Robert Cecil and others expressed the opinion that the Government's reply would do a great deal to allay existing anxiety.

REVOLUTIONISTS IN HONGKONG.

SOCIETIES ORGANISED.

The Canton authorities, hearing that there are many revolutionists in Canton, have recently ordered that special vigilance be maintained. Since a number of revolutionists have organized societies in Hongkong and Macao, many troops have been stationed in important places to guard entrances. Special detectives have been employed to look out for these revolutionaries in these ports.—Canton Times.

When a Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with selling opium within the market limits, Mr. Johannsen, Market Overseer, told the Magistrate that when a market coolie arrested the defendant, the latter called to several other hawkers in the vicinity for help. About ten men came to the defendant's aid and assaulted the coolie. It was not until the Police were sent for that the disturbance was stopped. But for the timely arrival of the Police, the coolie would have been badly mauled by the angry crowd. As it was, he had several bruises. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10 or 14 days' hard labour.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WELL Educated and Refined ENGLISH WOMAN seeks post as companion to European children. Box No. 1219, c/o "China Mail."

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have temporarily REMOVED Our Office to No. 33, Queen's Road Central, Lock Ring Building, Second floor, Room No. 49.

S. D. SETNA & Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1920.

S. S. "FAUSANG."

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the wreck of the above steamer as she lies on Mainan Head Reef.

GILMAN & Co., Ltd.

Agents, The Salvage Association, London.

Hongkong, July 21, 1920.

V. R. C.

NIGHT SWIMMING FETE.

FRIDAY, July 23rd.

commencing at 9 p.m.

String Band in attendance.

The following events will be open to Ladies of the Colony.

50 yards Handicap

50 yards Girls.

R. H. B. MITCHELL.

Hon. Secretary.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, July 23rd, 1920.

Commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

12 Electric Ceiling Fans 410 volts

60 cycles.

12 Oscillating Table Fans 16", 110

volts 60 cycles.

12 Oscillating Table Fans 9",

8 Bondair Sets,

1040 Rosettes 10 K. W.

12 Boxes Plug Cans,

12 Boxes Fuse Blocks,

2 Motors,

2 Switches,

1 Transformer,

9 Cases Milsone Paint,

3 Packages Paint Oxide.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 21, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

(For Account of the Concerned),

on

MONDAY,

July 26, 1920, at 5.30 p.m.

at AH KING'S SLIPWAY,

14-15 Yacht "Cutler Rig"

with Dinghy and all accessories.

Terms: Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 21, 1920.

NOTICES.

HATS OF DISTINCTION.

UNFAILING Distinction and Style and a wondrous wealth of materials, designs and colours—there in a nutshell have you the story of L. C. & Co's Display of Newest Head-wear. Be persuaded to come early and inspect!



EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY

Originality with Individuality.



BEHIND every L. C. & Co's Hat there is an artist. Exquisite material and workmanship are also there, of course, but a L. C. & Co Hat is ever a creation, a fact that careful dressers are not slow to appreciate.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



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THE SUPREME INSTRUMENT OF MUSIC

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

ROUND THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

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THE BEST & MOST COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS

AT

THE SPECIAL REDUCTION PRICES

HUDSON or CHANDLER, 7—passenger Motor Car \$12.00

OAKLAND, 5—passenger Motor Car \$ 8.00

Phone 2499. BREEZY GARAGE,

161, Des Voeux Road, Central,
(next to Sincere Co., Ltd.)

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TOOTH PASTE

FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 1877.

"ROYAL TONIC"

and Digestive Bitters.

A Refreshing & invigorating Drink and an Excellent Liqueur.

During the extreme heat of the Summer, its use has a most remarkable effect, producing buoyancy of spirits and energy.

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS—

To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 8 a.m.)
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Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thea, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 29th July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about 2nd August.

S.S. "HUNGARIA"

Sailing on or about 31st August.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, Etc.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING

TO LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "PILENA"

Sailing on or about 5th August.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about 6th September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA"

Sailing on or about 3rd October.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU"

Sailing on or about 26th July.

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "NIJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 31st July.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA.)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO SOUTH AFRICAN

PORTS with transshipment at CAPE TOWN.

in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

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(ESTABLISHED 1880) SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 516).

O. S. K.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ALPS MARU (Call Marseilles).....Tuesday, 17th Sept.

ATLAS MARU (Call Marseilles).....Saturday, 25th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritania, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

MEXICO MARU.....Friday, 13th August.

CHICAGO MARU.....Tuesday, 14th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

RYOMA MARU.....Friday, 23rd July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

UNNAN MARU.....Sunday, 1st August.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

ROSOBU MARU.....Monday, 26th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at immediate ports in Japan and taking cargo overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

MANILA MARU.....Wednesday, 21st July.

AFRICA MARU.....Saturday, 21st Aug.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

ALTAI MARU.....Friday, 23rd July.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

LUZON MARU.....Wednesday, 28th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

RAIO MARU.....Sunday, 25th July.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOBU MARU.....Thursday, 29th July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S. S. LINE

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" Sailing.....Aug. 4th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO., LTD.

Agents, 112, Cross Street, Singapore.

Telephone No. 2207.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CANTON, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, Peking, etc.

PNOMPENH.....Peking.....July 23, 4 p.m.

HONGKONG.....Peking.....July 23, at 9 a.m.

SWATOW AND SINGAPORE.....CHENGTO.....July 23, at 3 p.m.

WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG.....Huichow.....July 23, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI.....SINGAPORE.....July 23, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN.....Yingchow.....July 24, at 4 p.m.

AMOI, SHANGHAI AND PUKOW.....Szechuen.....July 27, at 10 a.m.

SWATOW & BANGKOK.....KANCHOW.....July 27, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI.....SINGAPORE.....July 29, at 10 a.m.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....TAMING.....Aug. 3, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation, amplitudes, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai

(thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading

to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,

avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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"ELBRIDGE".....About July 29th.

"CITY OF SPOKANE".....About Aug. 19th.

For PORTLAND Direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"PAWLET".....About July 26th.

"COAXET".....About Aug. 22nd.

For SAN FRANCISCO and SEATTLE.

"ELKTON".....About Aug. 6th.

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SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VACUOVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Mojji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS

Empress of Asia.....July 29.....Aug. 10

Monteagle.....Aug. 12.....Sept. 5

Empress of Russia.....Aug. 26.....Sept. 13

Empress of Japan.....Sept. 14.....Oct. 5

Empress of Asia.....Sept. 23.....Oct. 11

Empress of Russia.....Oct. 21.....Nov. 8

Monteagle.....Oct. 26.....Nov. 19

Empress of Japan.....Nov. 9.....Nov. 30

Empress of Asia.....Nov. 18.....Dec. 6

Empress of Russia.....Dec. 16.....Jan. 3

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are so congested as to make it difficult to obtain passage to Europe, whether by air or by sea. The Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage under insect here will cover all such reservations.

For Fares and other information please apply to

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING".....August 19th 1920.

"NILE".....August 28th 1920.

"CHINA".....July 22nd 1920.

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

| S. S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------|--|
| "DEVANHA" | 8,100 | 24th July at Noon | Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said, Marseilles, London and Antwerp. |
| "LABORE" | 5,200 | 12th Aug. | MARSHALLS LONDON & A'warp. |
| "KALVAN" | 5,000 | 14th Aug. | MARSHALLS LONDON & A'warp. |
| "PLASSY" | 7,400 | 29th Aug. | MARSHALLS LONDON & A'warp. |
| "KEVA" | 9,000 | 14th Sept. | MARSHALLS LONDON & A'warp. |

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

| S. S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| "TORILLA" | 5,300 | 23rd July at 1 p.m. | Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta. |

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| S. S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|--------------|-------|-----------------------|--|
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,500 | 1st July at 4 p.m. | Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne. |
| "EASTERN" | 4,000 | 20th Aug. | Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne. |

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

| S. S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| "TAKADA" | 7,000 | 25th July | Shanghai and Japan. |
| "ARRATOON APCAR" | 4,500 | 27th July | Shanghai and Japan. |
| "EASTERN" | 4,000 | 30th July | Japan direct. |

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steerage and Pulling rates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Messing not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, and books, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA, via Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila) ... Sunday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KASUYAMA MARU (Calling Manila) ... Monday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.
FUSUMI MARU ... Saturday, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

IYO MARU ... Thursday, 29th July, at Noon
ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Aug., at Noon
SHIDZUKA MARU ... Friday, 27th Aug., at Noon

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

AWA MARU ... Friday, 23rd July.
TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 25th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 22nd July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th August, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via the Suez Canal.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Durban and Cape Town.

PRYANG MARU ... Monday, 5th Aug.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHIN-I MARU ... Friday, 22nd July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TATUNO MARU ... Sunday, 24th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 18th August, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 30th July, at 11 a.m.

NAGATO MARU ... Sunday, 5th Aug.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 224 & 275.

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

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|--------------|--------|-------------------------|
| SIBIRIA MARU | 20,000 | Aug. 10th. (from Yama). |
| TENYO MARU | 22,000 | Aug. 11th. |
| SHINTO MARU | 22,000 | Sept. 8th. |
| PERSTA MARU | 8,000 | Sept. 17th. |
| KOKKA MARU | 20,000 | |

Calling at Shanghai. Calling at Keelung.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDU, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| STEAMERS. | TONS. | LEAVE HONGKONG. |
|-------------|--------|-----------------|
| KAISHO MARU | 17,000 | July 18th. |
| ANYO MARU | 18,500 | Sept. 9th. |
| SEIYO MARU | 14,000 | Nov. 9th. |

For full information regarding passengers freight, and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

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No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, July 19, 1920.



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Codes:—A. L. A. B. C. 5th Ed.

Western Union and Pender.

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"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA"
& "COLUMBIA"
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT
The fastest route to the U. S. and Europe.
Sailing from HONGKONG at NOON.
"VENEZUELA" ... Wednesday, Aug. 18th.
"ECUADOR" ... Wednesday, Sept. 1st.
"COLUMBIA" ... Wednesday, Oct. 6th.
Hongkong Caution Services.
"JACON" ... Wednesday, July 22nd.
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
HOTEL MANAGER.
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Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

Amalgamated with GREEN STAR LINE, NEW YORK.

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Operating Baltimore via Panama service, to the Far East.

For SAN FRANCISCO.

"COLORADO SPRINGS" 22nd July.

"GREENLAND" 18th August.

For SINGAPORE and JAVA.

"EDITOR" 29th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U. S. and Canadian

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HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor Powell's Building, 12 Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3902

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All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,

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SAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

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BOILER MAKERS.
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ENGINEERS.

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—DRY DOCK—

Length 187 Feet

Length on Blocks 729 Feet

Depth on Centre of

311 (H.W.O.S.T.) 24 ft. 6 ins.

—THREE SLURWAYS—

Capable of Handling ships up

to 2,000 Tons displacement

Electric Cranes at Sea Wall Capable of

Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius

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20% OFF
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Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 29.

THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

PEKING, June 19.

Apparently there has been no further fighting on the Eastern front. The casualties in the fighting, are estimated to have been about 6,000 up to the present.

The Frontier Defence Force is suffering from deficient commissariat. The centre of interest has been transferred to the Western Front where General Chang Tso-lin's troops are pouring in.

The city gates of Peking were closed on Sunday, but were re-opened partially today.

The food problem is very acute and the Diplomats are being requested to approach the military authorities to permit one food train daily to reach Peking. The foreign hotels have only one day's supply.

OUT THERE.

Out where the spectres of twilight evolve into living things.
Where the dark veil is rent with the meeting of Earth and Sky.
Out where the spectres of Ghostland are vanishing fast in fire-flings.
Of the Monarch of Light climbing His throne-way on high.

Out where the castles of Dreamland fade and are lost in the day-gloom.
Where the visions of fancy lie elvish go floating away in the air,
Where the world is elysium, wonderful, mystical gay-dream,
Enchanting, entrancing, bewildering dreamland out there.

—WILLIAM HILL.
Hongkong, July 20, 1920.

CANTON GUNBOATS.

SAIL FOR MACAO SECRETLY.

According to Chinese Press reports, says the Canton Times, the gunboats "Kong Tai" and "Kong Goo" recently sailed for Macao secretly. Now three torpedo boats have been sent by the Government to trace them. Since Macao is a foreign port, the local authorities have requested the Portuguese Consul-General in Canton to help in bringing the boats back.

The vernacular press reports that Wong Lun So, a staff officer of the "Yui Cheung," saw the gunboat "Kong Tai" the other day at Kiu-chow where an encounter, lasting about two hours, took place. The "Kong Tai" was defeated but succeeded in escaping.

The torpedo boat "Yui Cheung" has returned to Whampoa. As there are so many minefields on board the gunboat "Kong Tai," the Canton authorities will employ four other ships to convey soldiers there to effect its capture.

HOW THE GUNBOATS WERE SEIZED.
According to information received in Hongkong another report has it that the four Cantonese gunboats left Canton on Saturday without their commanders with a view to joining the pirates, and brigands at Kongmoo. The commanders were said to have been present at a big dinner in Canton when the junior officers and the crew seized the opportunity to take possession of the gunboats in order to hand them over to the rebels for a certain sum, claiming not to have received any pay for the past three months.

CITY HALL CONCERT.

AN ENJOYABLE AFTERNOON.

That Hongkong's taste for good music has not suffered seriously from the surfeit of the light, if pleasing, music so popular in these modern days, was demonstrated by the presence of a very large audience in the St. Andrew's Hall yesterday afternoon to hear the excellent concert given by Signor Amelias and by the obvious sincerity of the loud applause which greeted each of the well-chosen items.

Signor Amelias proved himself a master of the mandolin by his clever and sympathetic treatment of Wieniawski's "Second Mazurka." Together with Mme. Silvestri, he further delighted the audience by skilful mandolin renditions of Suppe's "Overture to Poet and Paysan," Rossini's "Overture to William Tell," and Drigo's "Les Millions d'Arlequin."

The vocal work was also of a high standard. Madame Silvestri won loud applause for her admirable interpretation of Puccini's beautiful "Il Libro Santo," and for her share in the duets "Regards Qu'elle Blanche Lune" (Campagna) "Les Contes d'Ottomani" (Offenbach) and "Serenade" (Leggenda) and "Valacca" (Braga) with Mlle. Rosa Filocamo. Mlle. Rosa Filocamo also submitted several individual numbers of considerable merit, notably solos from Bach's "Premier Prelude" and Puccini's "Madame Butterfly." Her best contribution, and the one which most revealed the possibilities of her voice was Tschalkowsky's "Aria Fugue Dame." Great interest, perhaps not unmixed with amusement, was caused by the appearance of little Elena Filocamo, who, her bare seven years notwithstanding, gave very tuneful little renditions of the solo "O Sole Mio," and a duet from the "Dollar Princess," which she sang with her sister.

Not a little admiration was excited by the excellence of the accompaniments as played by Madame Lottie Gordon and Professor E. Danenberg, both of whom were ever in accord and sympathy with the artists.

TYPHOON WARNING.

At 8.50 a.m. to-day local signal No. 1, was hoisted. It was hoisted down at 11.45 a.m. when the non-local signal was hoisted.

O. HENRY'S AMERICANISM.

COSMOPOLITE ALWAYS AT HOME.

The real beginning of his career as a short-story writer, remarks Archibald Henderson, writing of O. Henry, "After a Decade," in the *Southern Review*, dates from the period of his confinement of three years in the penitentiary in Ohio—all that he served of a five year's sentence for alleged embezzlement of a few hundred dollars from the bank in Austin of which he was paying teller. Suffice it to say that his biographer and those best informed on the subject firmly believe in his innocence, which Porter always as firmly asserted. His own rich and variegated experiences in the South-west and in South America; the strange and bizarre narratives he gained from his fellow prisoners—crackmen, desperadoes, hoboes, men of the underworld—these, by some marvelous alchemy of the creative imagination, he transmuted into the gold of literary art. With his entry into New York in 1902, at the instance of Gilman Hall, then associate editor of *Ainslee's Magazine*, who urged him to make the great adventure, begins the period of his brief career which was to close eight years later in his untimely death at the early age of forty-eight.

No one who reads the 250 stories which constitute his bid for immortality can fail to be struck first and foremost by the outstanding fact that O. Henry was a typical American—a cosmopolite who was always at home, even in his own country. With the single exception of New England, all parts of this vast country furnished the scenes for his stories—Mexico, Central and South America are the habitats of many of his characters.

The distinction achieved by O. Henry was not only in furnishing forth an intimate portrayal of numerous regions, with their peculiar dialect, habits and mannerisms, but also in affording a vivid contrast between the different regions. O. Henry paraphrased the "No North, No South, No East, No West" of the oratorical advocate of a reunited country into the humorous: "No North, Little South, Not Much East and No West to Speak Of." His impartiality and his nonsectarianism were the by-products of his cosmopolitan spirit; and it has been suggested that no American writer of the short story has been so genial and even handed in satire of the contrasted foibles of North and West and South.

When you eat too much.

DIETETICS in the stomach after eating is relieved by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets. Try it the next time you eat more than you should. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

INTERPORT POLO MATCH.

A CONSIDERED OPINION.

HONGKONG PLAYED LIKE TROJANS.

The great outstanding feature of the recent interport polo match at Shanghai for the Keswick Cup, according to the *N. C. Daily News*, was the fact that it was anybody's game throughout from start to finish. Second to this in importance from a sporting point of view is the rare experience in polo—that the referee had to interfere far less frequently than an average of once each chukker. These two notable items combined afforded the onlookers the opportunity of witnessing a game which, although it could not be classified as first-class polo, was certainly first class to all who love a clean dashing contest with just a spice of personal risk attached to it.

To take the members of the team individually, the prowess of their captain, Mr. John Johnstone, is already too well known to call for special eulogy here. Local praise for his horsemanship is something akin to gilding gold. His near-side and back-hand strokes were as good as ever they were, but for some reason after the second chukker he did not seem quite at the top of his form, although in the first and second periods he gave the Shanghai No. 1 a very hard time. A perfect captain, whether playing a losing or a winning game, and one whom it is always a pleasure to watch in the saddle.

Major Dymis, their No. 2, a soldier of middle age, but as hard as nails. An experienced player who has written the "pellet" (*vide Sunday morning contemporary*) in many parts of the globe, including India, the home of the game. He played throughout with a vim and dash, and shot so often at his opponent's goal that our younger players would do well to profit by the treat he gave them and endeavor to emulate his tenacious example.

Their No. 1 Captain Beaver must be classed as a player of no mean order. Quiet, unassuming and always on the ball. Also equally ready to leave it and ride his man. He played for his side for all he was worth and in a way that clearly showed that, although new to the China pony, he was not new to polo, having played it on various military stations during his career. Mr. R. J. Paterson should have played back throughout. He rarely missed; and considering the nasty fall he sustained comparatively early in the game in the course of which his pony stood on his striking arm, and bearing in mind his weight, the method in which he handled his ponies and the pace he got out of them was somewhat of a revelation to those Shanghaiers who thought he was a good deal newer to the game than he really is. As a team Hongkong played like Trojans and with a little more of the luck which they really deserved they might have reversed the order of the result. But it was fortunately for Shanghai just that "little more" that made all the difference.

H.M.S. "Robin" left Shamshui yesterday morning to go up the North River as far as possible. She will return on Friday. The American gunboat "Pompadour" arrived at Shamshui yesterday.

The Canton Government has recently granted \$12,000 to the Geographical Survey Bureau, so that it may continue its surveying in Kwangtung and also co-operate in the publishing of the New Map of China.

THE WALTZ ABOLISHED.

FIAT OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

At the International Dancers' Congress, attended by delegates from the principal Allied countries, which has just closed, France's leadership in this art was assured. The Congress decided to abolish from teaching curriculum many of the old-time dances, such as the polka, mazurka, schottische, and even the waltz. On the other hand, the tango, fox-trot maxixe and one-step must in future be taught in a more simple form.

Several new dances were adopted: "The Toboga" invented by Madame Lefort of Paris; "La Berceuse, 20th century" of Professor Grandmontagne; and "L'italienne" a kind of Boston conceived by Mr. Cecil Taylor. A new fox-trot step invented by Mr. Macleiman has also been approved. It remains to be seen whether the public will take the teachers' lead.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC AND DIARRHOEA Remedy needs no glaring headlines to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all Chamberlain's Tablets is sufficient; at every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

"NOT WORTH WHILE."

CARGO BROUGHTING TOO EXPENSIVE.

BLUE FUNNEL FIREMEN FINED.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistrate's court, ten members of the European crew of the Blue Funnel s.s. "Orestes"—A. Malbon, W. Perry, W. Arlett, C. Rooke, G. Edge, P. Molyneux, J. Cooney, P. Kenne, G. Rich and W. Wood—were charged with the theft from the ship, at Miké, Japan, of ten rolls of khaki drill. They all pleaded "guilty."

Mr. D. J. Lewis, who prosecuted for the Company, said that the ship over carried one bale of khaki drill from Shanghai to Japan. When the mistake was discovered on the voyage, the bale was placed on deck and with a tarpaulin covering, to be delivered at Shanghai on the return trip. On the arrival of the ship at Miké, the defendants went ashore, and many of them stayed ashore all night. When they returned to the ship on the following morning, they were more or less under the influence of liquor, notwithstanding that none of them received any pay at Miké. As the result of enquiries, it was found that the bale of khaki had been broached, and 12 rolls extracted. The rolls were subsequently traced to the ship of the dealer who claimed to have bought the khaki from a fireman of the s.s. "Orestes." He identified that man, and the latter admitted his guilt. When the other defendants were questioned, they denied all knowledge of the theft, but finally made a signed confession. They also agreed to pay 14 yen each out of their wages towards the recovery of the khaki. The confession was taken down by the Captain, who also made an entry in the log book as follows: "Enquiries were made at the Miké Police Station, Miké, with regard to the loss of 12 rolls of khaki drill, on June 25, and it was ascertained that they were stolen by some firemen and trimmers of the ship and sold for 140 yen to a dealer by a fireman of the ship. The matter was referred to British Consul there, and the latter ordered the culprits to be charged at Shanghai. The goods were obtained back from the dealer by the payment to him of 140 yen. Each of the ten guilty men agreed to have the sum of 14 yen debited against his pay, as a contribution towards the recovery of the drill." Both the confession and the entry in the log book were read to the defendants and they all agreed that the statements were quite correct.

On the ship's arrival at Shanghai, the defendants were charged before the British Consul there, but the latter decided that as the defendants were British subjects, and Shanghai was not a British port, he had no jurisdiction. He ordered that the men be charged at the first British port of call. Counsel asked his Worship to take a serious view of the case, as the broaching of cargo was becoming very common. In this case, where white men who ought to know better, were concerned, he thought it a much more serious matter. However, it was not desired to imprison the defendants here, as the ship was due to sail, and they were wanted back on board.

The Magistrate enquired how much the defendants earned, and was informed by Counsel that they received £15 each a month.

Addressing the defendants, the Magistrate told them that when they stole things, they could not expect always to get off by paying the value of the property stolen. However, as the Company did not press for imprisonment, their services being required on board the ship, they would each be fined \$25.

Defendants: Thank you, your Worship.

Outside the Court the defendants enquired how much \$25 would amount to in sterling, and when they were informed that it was between £6 and £7, several of them remarked that it was "not worth while."

When a Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the Magistrate's with selling some melon in Stone Nullah Lane, Wan-chai this morning, he denied the charge.

The Chinese constable who effected the arrest said that he saw defendant sell a piece of melon to a woman.

The defendant said that the constable made a mistake. He bought the melon at the market for his own use, and then, having several more coppers left, went to Stone Nullah Lane to buy some salt fish. While he was busy bargaining for the fish, a female friend, of his, approached from behind and for a joke picked up a piece of melon from his basket. He snatched it back. The constable saw the woman pick up the melon and thinking he (defendant) had sold it to her, arrested him. The defendant added that the woman was well known to him, and was only playing a joke on him.

The Magistrate: I am sorry, I can't help that. Try and get \$3 out of her the next time you meet her. Her joke is going to cost you that sum!

JOKE THAT COST \$3.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

New shipment of

FROZEN SMOKED FISH

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Selected Fillets | 60 cts. per lb. |
| Finnan Haddocks | 50 " " |
| Selected Kippers | 40 " " |
| Red Herrings | 30 " " |

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

STATISTICS AS PROPAGANDA.

An Irish correspondent of a London paper writes: I do not know that at this moment one can do better service than by continuing, even at the risk of being wearisome, to set forth the facts about "outrages" in Ireland. The Government revived on May 1st this old form of anti-Irish propaganda, the publication of a daily list of "outrages." The lists from the 1st May to the 26th May have now been analysed by the Irish Bulletin, issued from Sinn Fein headquarters, with the following results. The total of 761 "outrages" placed to the discredit of the Irish people during those twenty-six days is made up thus: Three hundred and fourteen, or 41 per cent., are acts of the Irish people taken to prevent an intensification of military rule (the burning of empty police barracks and other strategic posts intended for the use of the army of occupation, the searching of mail-bags for police and military correspondence, and so on), which acts were not accompanied by any injury to the person, any loss of life, or any destruction of private property. A hundred and forty, or eighteen per cent., are acts (threatening letters and proved police outrages) of which the police are themselves believed by the nation to be guilty. A hundred and thirty-nine (of which only sixteen were serious cases) are acts of agrarian agitation arising directly out of British land legislation, which is especially designed to reduce the population of Ireland by creating a landless agricultural class who must emigrate if they are to live. A hundred and thirty-two, or 17 per cent., are ordinary criminal cases without any political significance whatever—mostly trivial cases of small thefts, petty larcenies, and the like. These give a total of 725, or 84 per cent., which are either acts of defence by an oppressed people, or acts of agrarian agitation, the outcome of evil alien land laws, or acts of ordinary criminals left free by the employment of the police upon political aggression. The remaining thirty-six, or 6 per cent., are made up of eighteen cases of action by the Irish Republican Police to suppress the activity of criminals (these cases are returned as "outrages"), and of eighteen cases of the rounding and killing of members of a police force which is driving the people to desperation by incessant aggression of the most violent kind.

"Judicial Statistics, Ireland, 1918," an official Government publication just issued, contains the following information which has not been published broadcast to the world by Dublin Castle. In that year 50 per cent. of the murders in Ireland were committed in Ulster; 40 per cent. of these Ulster murders were committed in Belfast. There were as many murders in Belfast as in the whole province of Leinster or the province of Munster, and twice as many as in the province of Connaught. Ulster's share of all the crime in Ireland was 34 per cent. In 1918, when Ulster predominated so distinctly in the output of crime, that crime was no hindrance to the support by the British Government of the Ulster minority's cause against the national movement in the three provinces which had by far a cleaner criminal record than Ulster. In that year of 1918 the Government arrested every prominent Republican in the South of Ireland and deported them without trial. It arrested over a thousand men on political charges. It used its military and police to suppress Nationalist public opinion in Ireland. It broke up the Irish Convention when the Ulster minority's predominance in Ireland was threatened by its findings. To-day, when merciless repression has created violent acts in the previously peaceful parts of Ireland, these acts are advertised as the proof that nothing adequate can be done for the vast majority of the Irish people. "Crime" when committed in Ulster is no hindrance to British support of the Ulster minority's separatist claim. But crime, when committed under intense provocation in any other part of Ireland, becomes the reason for righteous British opposition to the democratic claim of the mass of the Irish people.

Writing from Bangkok to the *Daily Mail* Hilda M. Love says:— "John's" shop is no hall of fashion. In its dinginess his assistants machine steadily while the sweat glistens on their brown bodies bared to the waist.

John himself is no Adonis, but he attains to the dignity of a white drill coat and a pair of spectacles, and over the latter he casts oblique eyes round his workroom and the narrow street without, while, between nips of brandy, he renovates a black evening dress, muttering occasional imprecations against the policy of renovations.

His countenance, however, is all cordiality as he welcomes an old patron and invites her into his tiny fitting-room.

"Just a plain morning frock, John," says the Mem. "What patterns have you got?"

She looks admiringly at some *Daily Mail* pages with Miss Bessie Asquith's designs that hang on John's wall, and studies the artist's inimitable women.

"No, Mem," he says, "me think that tinside one make nice piece dress for Mem." And he points to a *Home Chat* design.

The Mem herself is inclined to agree, but the usual argument as to price must follow.

"How much, John?" she asks.

"What, ten ticals? (Nominally 15s.) Och, awa' wi' ye, man!" says his Scotch tongue. "A plain little dress like that! You'll be making your fortune, John."

"Velly much work in that one piece!" declares John blandly, as he surveys the design, pointing sagely to the tucks.

"Nonsense!" says the Mem, taking up the argument on principle.

At this moment the telephone claims John. A French customer has not received the promised dress. John, using a smattering of English, French, and Siamese, makes profuse excuses, which are apparently coldly received.

But the Chinaman is not greatly disconcerted, for being the only creditable dressmaker in the capital, he is in constant demand.

John returns to the waiting Mem and the interrupted argument. Eight ticals (12s.) is the price finally agreed, and the Mem shows John the material she has brought.

Then, being a wily old creature, he departs from the etiquette of his trade and lets her see all the garments he is making for other customers, divining the feminine satisfaction in knowing which of his clients are having their gowns made over or indulging in new frocks.

Standing at the door facing the sun-drenched street, where the natives of a score of Eastern races pass, the Mem gives final emphatic instructions to John as to the day for fitting. But John's sleepy slits of eyes are resting on the waiting car.

"Eighteen hundred, Mem," he says, as the chauffeur gets busy.

"Two thousand, John. Master told you not one tical (1s. 6d.) less for this car."

"Me velly poor man, Mem," grins John. "Mem ask master make nineteen hundred, then can do."

"You wealthy old hypocrite, John," says the Mem, with a laugh she cannot repress, as the car starts. "Don't you forget that fitting!"

MY CHINESE DRESS-MAKER.

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The four-masted British ship "Andrina," which has been held up on the rocks in the Straits of Magellan in 1899, recently arrived in New York flying the Chilean flag.

She was recently hauled off the rocks and refitted on the suggestion of a Chilean paymaster. The ship's captain says she required little rebuilding and had proved a money-maker for Chile. She was built on the Clyde when sailing craft were fashioned for endurance, and 50 years is the estimate of the lease of life given her by Chilean shipwrights.



